



(From the Dover (N. H.) Gazette.)

FACTORY GIRLS' MEETING.

We have been furnished with an account of a meeting of the GIRLS lately employed in the manufacturing establishments in this village held at the Court House on Saturday, together with a series of Resolutions there adopted, which we give below.

The Resolutions evince a knowledge of their rights; a perception of reasons why they are attempted to be deprived thereof; and of the fate to which a surrender would inevitably tend, highly creditable to those who composed the meeting. They proclaim a fixed determination that those rights shall be maintained; and breathe a spirit of liberty and Republican Independence worthy the descendants of the heroes and patriots of the Revolution—richly entitling them to the proud appellation of DAUGHTERS OF REPUBLICAN AMERICA. The Resolutions, we learn, were adopted without a single dissenting voice, in a meeting composed of more than six hundred individuals, and we hope will be republished in every paper friendly to the cause of EQUAL RIGHTS throughout the whole New England States.

In justice to the girls we feel it our duty to say that their whole conduct since leaving the Mills on Friday morning has been marked with the strictest regard to propriety and decorum, and merits unqualified approbation.

Instead of forming processions and parading the streets to the amusement of a crowd of gaping idlers, they have confined themselves for the most part within their respective boarding houses and seem impelled by no other motive than a firm determination, to maintain their just rights, of which they believe it is in contemplation to deprive them.

That our country should have arrived to a situation like the present while yet in its infancy, and while our system of Government is regarded only as an experiment, is a fact to be greatly deplored; but it is some consolation to the patriotic mind that the principles of liberty are so deeply engrafted into our National character that even helpless females will rise *en masse* to resist the oppressions of "haughty insolence." The conduct of the Factory Girls of this town is a noble example to those of other places and an imperishable honor to themselves. They need now the encouragement and assistance of the stronger sex, and they will assuredly receive it. Having proved themselves possessed of a knowledge of their rights and a firmness to maintain them, there is not a friend of liberty—of the honor and prosperity of his country—and of the happiness of posterity, but what will come forward to their assistance. Though their prospects may appear gloomy, they have only to persevere, and they will inevitably succeed.

The subject is inexhaustible, but the crowded state of our columns admonishes us to bring it to a close by inserting the proceedings of the meeting.

GREAT MEETING.

In consequence of the notice, given by the Agent to the Females, employed in the Manufacturing establishments in this town, that from and after the 15th instant, their wages would be reduced, to enable their employers to meet the "unusual pressure of the times," the girls, to the number of between 600 and 700, assembled in the Court-House on Saturday afternoon, to devise ways and means to enable themselves to meet the "pressure of the times" anticipated from this threatened reduction.

The meeting was organized and a committee of three appointed to prepare resolutions and a report of the proceedings. The notice of the Agent, informing them, that when the mills were again started, it would be upon the "new prices," was then read and the following Resolutions unanimously passed:

1st. *Resolved*, That we will never consent to work for the Coheco Manufacturing Company at their reduced "Tariff of Wages."

2d. *Resolved*, That we believe the "unusual pressure of the times," which is so much complained of, to have been caused by artful and designing men to subvert party purposes, or more wickedly still, to promote their own private ends.

3d. *Resolved*, That we view with feelings of indignation the attempt made to throw upon us, who are least able to bear

it, the effect of this "pressure," by reducing our wages, while those of our overseers and Agent are continued to them at their former high rate. That we think our wages already low enough, when the peculiar circumstances of our situation are considered; that we are, many of us, far from our homes, parents, and friends, and that it is only by strict economy and untiring industry that any of us have been able to lay up any thing. That we view, with feelings of scorn, the attempt made by those, who would be glad to see us bond slaves for life, to magnify the small amount of our earnings into fortunes, that their oppressive measures may wear the appearance of justice.

4th. *Resolved*, That we view this attempt to reduce our wages as part of a general plan of the proprietors of the different manufacturing establishments to reduce the Females in their employ to that state of dependence on them, in which they may openly, as they do now secretly, abuse and insult them, by calling them their "slaves." That while we feel our independence, we will neither be cajoled by flattery nor intimidated by threats, from using all the means in our power to prevent the accomplishment of a purpose so much to be deprecated.

5th. *Resolved*, That we view both the ungenerous accusation of our effecting "riotous combinations" and the poor compliment of our being "otherwise respectable" with like feelings of contempt: and consider them both as in the last degree insulting to the daughters of freemen.

6th. *Resolved*, That however freely the epithet of "Factory Slaves" may be bestowed upon us, we will never deserve it, by a base and cringing submission to proud wealth or haughty insolence.

7th. *Resolved*, That it be considered base in any one to depart from the determination expressed by our first resolution.

After the adoption of the above resolutions a communication from one of the members was read, exhorting them to persist in the endeavors to obtain the old prices for labor and not to work for the new, and to correspond with those of their own sex similarly situated in other places, to encourage them to adopt a like course.

The communication was well received, and after it had been read the following Votes were passed.

Voted, That a committee of twelve be chosen to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to the girls employed in the Factories at Great Falls, Newmarket, and Lowell.

Voted, That a fund be raised and appropriated to defray the expenses of those, in returning to their homes, who may not have the means at their command.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Dover Gazette and N. H. Globe, and in all other papers printed in this State whose editors are opposed to the system of slavery attempted to be established in our manufacturing establishments.

A most violent and disgraceful assault by the Lieutenant of the New Orleans City Guard on the person of a gentleman, is related in the New Orleans Bee, in which the gentleman was seriously cut in the head by this desperado, as we must call him. From the facts detailed, it appears after inflicting the wound, his sword was taken from him, and handed to the proprietor of the saloon of the American Theatre, the scene of outrage, and while in a moment of quiet, and efforts were made to check the flow of blood from the wound he had inflicted, he entered with his myrmidons, the City Guard, who, drawing their swords upon the citizens, collected around, rushed at them, and wounded several, the Lieutenant again acting a conspicuous part.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN.—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that in Fairfax co., Va., a young lady was, on the 14th ult., lawfully qualified as a *selectman*; a situation held by her mother for many years before her.

FIRE.—The Brush Factory of William B. Sanxay, in Colden street, Newburgh, took fire on Monday night last, and property to the amount of \$200 was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have proceeded from the spark of a candle having caught in some light combustibles.—Newburgh Tel.

THE MAN. SATURDAY MARCH 8, 1834.

✂ This paper contains as much new matter daily as either of the other penny papers. It will be enlarged as its advertisements increase.

✂ Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

✂ A few complete files may still be had at the office. ✂

THE ELECTION.—BANK TACTICS.

✂ The fact has come to our knowledge, that Bank men, who cannot pay their honest debts, have subscribed \$25, \$50, or \$100 each, towards carrying the approaching Charter Election in favor of the Humdragon party! And we know that the avowal has been made by a \$25 subscriber, and a temperance man too, that the money is to purchase Grog to BRIBE the working classes to vote in favor of the Bank party and against the President!!

Has it come to this, that American freemen will sell their votes for Grog? NO! we hazard nothing in asserting that the ballot boxes will convince the Bank Aristocracy that they have much underrated the intelligence and virtue of the useful classes. Although some of the latter may be deterred from speaking their mind, by threats and examples of a discharge from their employment, while the right of vote by ballot remains untrammelled, (by a Register law, or otherwise,) they will not refrain from voting according to their conscientious opinions, and these opinions will be decidedly averse to a continuance of a Banking System which has placed restrictions upon the right of opinion, of speech, and of the press.

We deplore the existence of the British parliament plan of a Common Council, that we are now governed by in this city, which, by withholding a fair compensation for the services of the legislative body, compels the selection of men who do not labor for a living, and holds out an inducement for the elect to pay themselves by making laws favoring their pecuniary speculations; we deeply regret the existence of this system, and shall express our regret on all proper occasions, until the members of the Common Council shall be paid for their services, so that men who depend on useful labor for their support may be elected Common Council men; but while the system remains as it is, while it is merely a question whether men friendly or men unfriendly to the measures of the administration shall be elected to the Common Council, we shall not hesitate to contend for the election of men friendly to the restoring of the constitutional currency, and friendly to the abolition of the monopoly of the land. And we have hopes that the useful classes of this city, generally, will be actuated by similar motives, urged on, meanwhile, by a determination to disappoint the expectations of those miserable satellites of the Banks, who, judging others by themselves, imagine that the votes of the useful classes can be purchased, and that, too, with rum! OUT UPON THE BANK MINIONS.

READ THIS!

In New England, we believe, no paper has so much influence, among National Republicans, as the Boston Courier. The following extract from the Courier speaks the true sentiments of the opponents of Jackson and Democracy in the North. The remarks were elicited by an article in a Pennsylvania paper, wherein the editor says, there will probably be but two candidates for the next Presidency, "Martin Van Buren, and a northern or western man, a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school:"

(From the Boston Courier.)

We are afraid that events will prove this prediction too true. It would be difficult for any man who looks to the good of the nation to choose between Mr. Van Buren and a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.—We say, deliver us from both, let the difference be what it may.—It is the adherence to the ACCURSED "PRINCIPLES OF JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY" that has brought the country to its present embarrassments, and the great majority of our citizens to the verge of bankruptcy and destruction.—ANDREW JACKSON IS A DEVOTED WORSHIPPER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, AND TREADS IN THE STEPS OF THAT ARCH DECEIVER, MORE CLOSELY THAN

ANY OTHER OF HIS PREDECESSORS. He [Jackson] resembles his prototype [Jefferson] in all but talent. He has the same proscriptive spirit, the same bitter hostility of temper towards every thing that opposes his will. Mr. Jefferson had perhaps more caution, and the art to conceal his purposes within his own breast, till his means and agents were prepared for the intended consummation. Gen. Jackson is somewhat bolder, and therefore the less to be feared, because his intentions can be exposed—if not in time to be frustrated, possibly in season to allow, now and then, a victim to escape. We think the nation has had experience enough of the blessings of Jeffersonian democracy. Heaven preserve us from another experiment!

In addition to the above, it must not be forgotten, that, a few days ago, an editor of the same school in this city, in speaking of the exhibition of the statue of Jefferson to furnish bread for the poor, made use of the expression, "The DEAD Jefferson thus doing more good than the LIVING one!"

FIRE!—About a quarter before 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the four story brick building, corner of Front and Depeyster streets, consisting of the stores of Maitland & Kennedy, merchants, on the corner, and G. L. Spencer & Co., liquor dealers, adjoining, both of which were consumed, with their entire contents, excepting part of the books and papers. The fire commenced in the corner store, within an hour after the clerks had left it; and as the side door in Depeyster street was found open when the fire was discovered, it is conjectured that it was caused by an incendiary concealed in the store. The loss of goods must have been great. The firemen were as active and daring as usual, in preventing the spread of the fire.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.—The following paragraph is from the New-York Enquirer of November the 24th, 1827, a paper conducted by the very individual who now conducts the Evening Star, and who for the wages of the Bank is daily concocting articles of an entirely opposite tenor.

United States Bank.—Whenever money becomes scarce and the screws are put on our local institutions, we look, instinctively at the great lever—the United States Bank; an institution wielded by the few to the injury of the many. We do not exactly know who holds the fulcrum of this lever now; but we see no necessity for the Branch to make the local banks tributary, and drain their vaults of specie, unless it is too force merchants to pay a higher interest for money, and reduce the price of Bills of Exchange, and thus strengthen the aristocracy, and enrich a few persons. Although all must feel the effects when the U. States Bank applies the screws: yet, we are not sorry for it. It reminds us that every day brings us nearer to the dissolution of the charter; and consequently to that exemption from a monied aristocracy too powerful and too oppressive to be ever again renewed by a free people.

LAMENTABLE!—The Bank papers continue to announce arrivals of specie from foreign countries, all in consequence of "the removal of the deposits."

MORE AND MORE.—The New Orleans Bee, of Feb. 17th, announces the arrival of the Schooner Creol from Tampico, with about FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

ONE POINT GAINED.—The Catskill Bank, and the Bank of Newburgh, have made arrangements to have their bills taken at par in this city, and it is expected that the Banks that do not make such an arrangement, will be called upon to fulfil their "promises" at a rate that will be any thing but convenient—in consequence of the "removal of the deposits."

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS—Wednesday, March 5, 1834:

In the case of Gilbert Contant vs. the People ex rel. Wm. H. Bunn, the argument on the part of the defendant in error, was resumed and concluded by the Attorney General.—*Argus.*

APPOINTMENT.—Edward Livingston, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Majesty the King of the French.

SUICIDE.—On the 27th ult. in the town of New Windsor, Isaac Ballard put an end to his existence by hanging himself in the barn of Mr. John Ellison.

Correspondence of "The Man."

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1934.

We had yesterday (Tuesday) a tremendous meeting of the democracy of the city and county; they were roused into action by the taunts of the Bank party, and the desertion of their professed friends, and poured forth from all parts, determined, by a demonstration of their force, and the power of numbers, to silence, if possible, their foul calumniators, and cheer their friends in the discharge of their duty.

In order to get a view of the assemblage, I ascended, with much difficulty, the steeple, and by dint of squeezing through the crowd, who had already taken possession of it, reached the window of the room where hangs the old bell, the singularity of the inscription on which attracted your attention in 1930.* From this place the view was truly gratifying, and, to me at least, sublime.

About the centre of the yard (Independence Square) stood the stage containing the officers, and immediately in front, and for a considerable distance on either side, extending towards the state house, was a dense mass of heads; the heads of an army of freemen, roused to resistance by repeated acts of proscription and oppression, roused to resent the encroachments on their liberties of the tyrant Bank, standing on the same spot on which the patriots of '76 stood to hear, for the first time, the reading of that immortal document, which calls forth annually the hearty cheers of millions of grateful freemen, and has stood for half a century the wonder and admiration of the world; and like them pledging, with the second Jefferson, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors on the issue of the doubtful conflict, with a more dangerous enemy than even our Revolutionary fathers had to contend with. It was to me a scene full of encouragement, and as I gazed upon the mass of men thus spontaneously assembled to support "the man of the people" in all his measures with regard to the United States Bank, assembled too in the city of the Bank, in the strong hold of the enemy, within view of the marble palace of corruption, so fair to behold in outward appearance, and, as it were, bearding the lion in his den, all my doubts of the issue of the conflict vanished, and my fears of a recharter were for the moment given to the winds.

Of all the speakers who addressed the meeting, I was most pleased (and so I believe were most of those who were present) with RICHARD RUSH; his every word and action showed him to be in earnest, and to mean what he said, and I shall not soon forget his tall figure, nor the earnestness of his manner and energy of action with which he pointed and shook his long arm and large hand at the marble mammoth, while he declared, "That the contest relative to the deposits and a recharter of the Bank had reached a dangerous extent—an extent disgraceful to the country; and that if the Bank succeeded in either, the public liberties were in danger," and scouted the idea that the nation was dependent for its prosperity on that incorporation.

The meeting adjourned with nine cheers for Jackson which made the welkin ring, and, as they retreated through the Hall of Independence, an echo through the Bank, sounded the knell of a monied aristocracy and the resurrection of the principles of '76.

Our attention was called from the meeting to a less pleasing subject. The people in the steeple discovered the steamboat Wm. Penn to be on fire some three miles below the city, and on reaching the wharf we beheld her enveloped in flames. It was the first scene of the kind I had ever beheld, and it certainly appeared awful.

You will see by the proceedings of the meeting that they have come out in favor of metallic currency. C. J. Ingersoll, who, I imagine, drew up the resolutions, made a speech full of humor and satire, a good portion of which fell on the head of our political parson, Ely. He concluded with a dry toast, "Hickory, Homespun, and Hard Money—the best cure for Hard Times."

P. S. Our Trades' Union meets for the first time on next Tuesday evening. New societies are still forming and coming in, and all looks well.

* The following is the inscription, which we copied at the period alluded to:—"Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. Lev. xxv. v. x. By order of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, for the State House in Philadelphia. Pay & Stow. Philadelphia. MDCCLIII."—Ed.

A RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.—The Marblehead Gazette relates that one of the guns, a two pounder, of the privateer Free Mason, which blew up in the harbor of Marblehead, in the year 1779, was discovered and taken from the bottom, on Thursday last, in a good state of preservation. The charge being drawn, the powder was found to be good, after having laid at the bottom 55 years. It was to be used on Saturday, in firing a salute, in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS,
SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

Mr. Leigh, elected to supply the place of Mr. Rives, appeared and took his seat. Mr. Poindexter's resolutions in relation to the public lands were taken up. Mr. Morris offered an additional resolution as an amendment, which, after some discussion, Mr. Poindexter accepted. The first resolution—instructing the Committee on public lands to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent sales of land in Mississippi and Alabama, and whether due notice had been giving prior to those sales—was unanimously adopted. The second resolution, directing an inquiry whether any fraudulent practices took place at those sales, was also agreed to, 39 to 1. The fourth and fifth resolutions, whether any Register or Receiver had accepted a bonus or premium from purchasers, and authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers, were adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

Mr. Levi Lincoln, from Massachusetts, took his seat. The principal business of the day was the presentation and discussion of memorials and petitions for and against the restoration of the deposits.

FOR "THE MAN."

Gentlemen—I have been repeatedly requested, since my return from Texas, where I have resided the past year, to publish in your paper a brief account of the inducements offered by the Mexican government to families of good character emigrating there—which are as follows:

Each family have their choice of any unappropriated league, containing 4,428 acres, on condition that they reside in the country six years, cultivate some portion of it, and place a family on it, subject to the following payments:

To Stephen F. Austin, the Emancipator, for his trouble in attending to the business of the emigrants, \$50. To the Commissioner who is appointed by the government to administer the oath and execute the deed, \$15. Stamp paper, \$12. Surveyor's fees in the lower colony, \$18; in the upper colony, \$30. To the government in four, five, or six years, about \$35.

Single persons of full age receive one-fourth the quantity of land, and the remaining three-fourths when they marry. The climate is mild—the soil good—and about one third of the land is prairie, interspersed with fine groves of wood.

The emigrants are not at the expense of clearing the land in order to cultivate it, and their cattle and horses can subsist the whole year on the prairies, without the owner being subject to the expense of feeding them. Many planters keep 500 hogs, without ever giving them any grain. The expense of removing there and the length of the voyage from New-York, is about equal to a voyage to New-Orleans. Persons who desire more minute information concerning this interesting country, may call on the writer, at his residence, 414 Grand street, at any hour after 5 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday.

D. AYRES.

P. S.—No person can obtain a title to any land without an actual residence in the country and becoming a citizen.

D. A.

[From the above it will be seen that the Mexican government makes free grants of land in Texas to actual settlers. Those who pretend to sell lands in that country, therefore, must be dishonest speculators. We have confidence in Mr. Ayres's statement.]

We are pleased to learn that so far at least as the Bank of Newburgh is concerned, the speculating brokers of Wall street will have no further opportunity of drawing a percentage from the hard earnings of the mechanics and laboring people of New York, into whose hands the bills may fall. An arrangement has recently been entered into by which all its bills of every denomination are made current, and are redeemed in the city. Let the Orange County Bank, and the other banks throughout the State, follow the example.—Newb. Tel.

It was rumored, last evening, that two more bodies were found, near where the Steamboat William Penn was burnt.—Phil. Chronicle.

There is reason to believe that the female who lost her life in the William Penn was a Swiss. Ladies on board recollect her, and if it is the same, their attention was particularly drawn to her by her situation, and the fact that she was seeking the price of passage remitted.—Id.

WAR BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND ARISTOCRACY.

A SONG. BY EDWARD EARLE, OF PATERSON.

[Composed shortly after the formation of the General Trades' Union, in order to be sung not only by these brave heroes, who first formed that body in commemoration of their bold, fearless, and honorable opposition to the all-devouring Monster, Lordly Aristocracy, but by those who have since felt, as well as those who may hereafter feel, the necessity of enlisting in the good cause.]

The monster was coming (we saw him appear)

To grasp all those rights which our forefathers won,
We marshall'd our small force, we fought without fear—

But still lives the foe and the warfare's not done.

Now let us stand firmly opposing his fire,

Until reinforcements be brought on the field ;

Our cause being good, we have nothing to fear—

Then cheer up, our foe must eventually yield.

Yes! every city and hamlet around,

As soon as apprized of the dangerous foe,

Will gird on their armor, and fearlessly bound

To th' ballot box, where we'll strike the death blow.

Too long have we suffer'd in body and mind,

Harsh tortures and trammels in ev'ry degree ;

Too long have we suffer'd knave-juntos combin'd

To feast on our labor voluptuously.

Too long we've been gull'd, and too long been deceiv'd ;

The rich made our laws, and they bore on us hard,

The poor man being thereby of justice bereav'd,

Met only contumely, contempt, disregard.

'Tis union can baffle the slave forging work,

And bring to the toil-worn worker fair play :

The gluttonous knights of the knife and the fork

Will have to surrender their ill gotten prey.

They'll strive to divide us by every intrigue

That they can in secret deceitfully scheme ;

We'll show that we're not so unknowing and vague

As to be deceived any longer by them.

No weapons we'll use, nor for aught do we care

But knowledge and union to bring on the field ;

For those are the keenest and those will we bear,

Whilst th' press will inspire us and be our safe shield.

FOR "THE MAN."

THE INTRUSIVE TEACHER,—OR, IMPUDENCE REBUKED!

MR. EDITOR—A few days ago I was considerably amused at the house of a particular friend, a well informed mechanic, if not a native, once a resident of Glasgow in Scotland. In the midst of a serious conversation, on a subject of a scientific nature, between the gentleman alluded to, and myself, I was startled by what I conceived to be a very unusual rap at his door; my friend attended, and as he was re-entering the room a very slim, sleek, and demure looking personage was inquiring the number of children he had under a certain age. Without answering the question, my friend, with the characteristic civility of a Scotchman, desired him to be seated. The soft and sly looking gentleman instantly obeyed, and asked, "Pray, Sir, how many children have you under ten years of age?" To which my friend replied, "I believe my wife hath five;" when Mr. Slim rejoined, "Are they not also yours?" My friend gave a significant nod, and very courteously inquired of Mr. Sleek and Slim, what was the object of his solicitude as regarded his children; who quickly answered, "I am, Sir, a warm advocate for educating the children of mechanics and other poor people; I am principal teacher of the Sunday School at Dr. —'s Church;" to which my friend gave a very acquiescent nod. After a long lecture on Sabbath Schools and their great utility, by the demure looking gentleman, the Scotchman replied, "To the teaching of childer, on Sunday or work day, I hae na objection, providing ye keep close to the broad principle of Christianity, placing morality before doctrine! But I understand, speaking in a general way, ye maistly endeavor to make narrow sectarians of all the bairns under your care!" Here the learned teacher made a very elaborate attempt at a vindication, which, vaunting as it was, I thought but a vapid effort! But it moved my friend to require of the gentleman some test of his abilities qualifying him to fulfil the arduous duties of a teacher; and thus he began: "Pray, neebor, in what way do you instruct the lesser childer?" The question was answered satisfactorily, and the teacher said further: "we will engage to give the boys, for I perceive you have at least two smart lads, an introduction to mathematical knowledge, for I am a proficient, graduated at Columbia College! But having been plundered by

an Executor, I am awaiting a Chancery decision, expecting to recover my property!" With great coolness my friend requested of the teacher if he would be kind enough to work a question, which had long been a trouble to his understanding; the gentleman readily assented; and the following was proposed, to be solved algebraically: "What number is that, which, being divided by the product of its two digits, the quotient is 2; and if 27 be added to the number, the digits will be inverted?" The teacher, in a flurried manner, acknowledged that he had forgotten Algebra! Then, says my friend, "I will descend to your capacity; pray, tell me the following: The diameter of a globular stone being 12 inches, what must be the diameter of another that contains simply 6 times the matter?" Our gentleman had also forgotten the true manner of globular admeasurement! Then, says the Scottish Mechanic, "Surely, sir, you can answer me this simple question, I will only ask the square root of a vulgar fraction of 16.29?" Here Mr. Slim and Sleek arose, and with great warmth inquired, if it was intended to insult him? To which my friend replied, "by no means;" but the gentleman insisted upon it, and stormed violently against ignorant and ungenteel mechanics, and very unceremoniously opened the room door, which he shut with a slam, that made the mantle clock strike, although it indicated, at that instant, only half past four!

E. J. W.

* This was only a quiz.

DIIALOGUE.—William I want my rig. Vich rig, sir? Vy, my vite rig, in the wooden rigbox, rich I wore last Vensday was a week: ven I went to the widow Vaddle's bedding. I'm very much vexed at your vulgar pronunciation, Mr. Walentine. You should say wig and not rig. But if you are going a visiting, you had better take your welwet cap, that you had on at the last meeting of the westry. Vife, you are alwaysorrying me wid your criticism upon my words. I'm not going visiting as you have it, but am going to take a walk along the curves, and round Vashington Square, and perhaps I shall go ar far as the Vater Vorks.

NOT SLOW.—The gentleman, who built his house with a pizzaro in front and portorico in the rear, was called upon lately to quell a street row. Sallying forth he threw himself cane in hand, into the midst of the combatants, and exclaimed: "Clear out, the whole possum of ye! I'll have no hospitalities in front of my house."—*Transcript.*

The same gentleman informed a friend that he had built a pair of back stairs for the use of his majestics. The House was built on the new destruction, with uppendicular posts and an abutment story.—*N. E. Galaxy.*

My dear, said a lady to a little girl, what is the matter of your mother? "She's got the rebellious fever, mam."—A somewhat common disorder.

MARRIAGES.

In Brooklyn, Henry Babcock, to Miss Harriet Reid, both of that place.
At Brooklyn, March 6, by the Rev. Leland Howard, David Reeves, to Miss Emily Brown.
At Newtown, Smith Koye, of Brooklyn, to Miss Angeline Remsen.
At Hempstead, Samuel Stilwell, to Miss Lavina Losce, both of Brooklyn; David I. Lewis, to Miss Nancy Jackson.

DEATHS.

March 7, Sarah Scoville, daughter of Wm. W. Mumford, aged 4 years.
At Brooklyn, John Wright, aged 23, son of Daniel Wright.
At Hempstead, Mrs. Hannah Simonson.
At Sag Harbor, Robert Fordham, aged 43.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Brig Perseverance, Burnham, 14 days from Matanzas, to W C Boardman
Schr Alpha, Napier, from Baracoa, to W. & S. Woodhull.

PASSENGERS.

By ship South America, for Liverpool—James Reisky, of Philadelphia; Capt. R. Stockton, U. S. Navy; James Wilson, jr., and lady; Messrs. T. Cutting, and Clary, of New York; and 24 in the steerage.
By schr. Ann, from Georgetown—D. Chase, W. Thomas, D. Hunt, and R. Burk.
By ship Mississippi, from New Orleans—Mrs. Hunter, Messrs. C. E. Townsend, S. Coleman, R. U. McMurdo, J. S. Ford, U. Clay, W. B. Walton, and 19 in the steerage.
By brig Madison, from Savannah—Misses Newman and Mitchell, Messrs. Howland, Paul, Miller, Mesarotte, Riblett, and 5 in the steerage.
By brig Jane, from San Juan, Central America—Edward Connelly.

WANTED—Several active men, to deliver routes of this paper.
mh8

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate.
o26

"THE MAN" is published daily at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, 6 Thames street.